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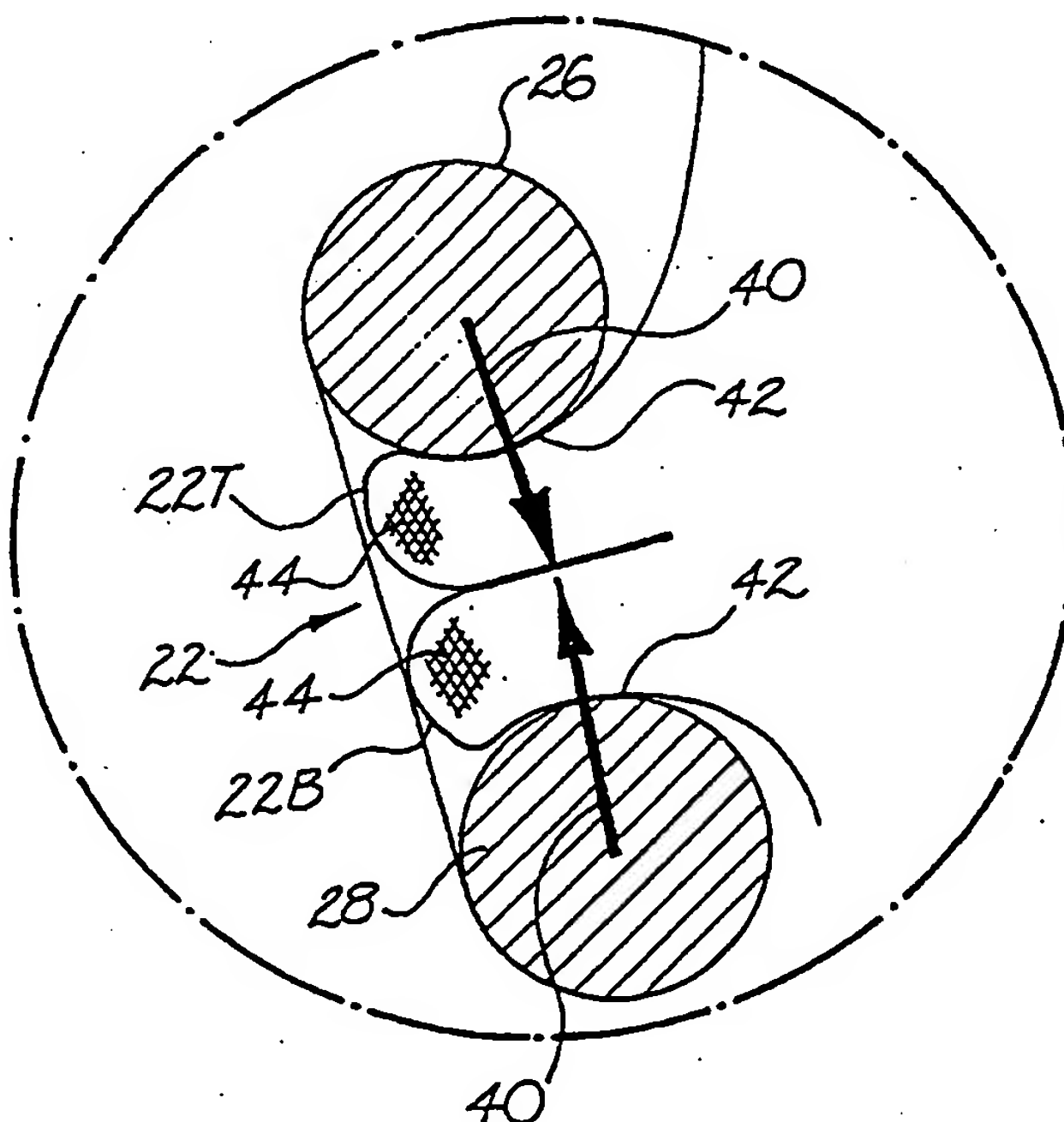
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : A61M 16/00, A61F 5/56	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/26829 (43) International Publication Date: 25 June 1998 (25.06.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU97/00860 (22) International Filing Date: 18 December 1997 (18.12.97) (30) Priority Data: PO 4256 18 December 1996 (18.12.96) AU (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): RESMED LIMITED [AU/AU]; 82 Waterloo Road, North Ryde, NSW 2113 (AU). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): BERTHON-JONES, Michael [AU/AU]; 7 Leonay Parade, Leonay, NSW 2750 (AU). (74) Agent: SPRUSON & FERGUSON; G.P.O. Box 3898, Sydney, NSW 2001 (AU).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  Published With international search report.

(54) Title: A DEVICE FOR PREVENTING OR REDUCING THE PASSAGE OF AIR THROUGH THE MOUTH

(57) Abstract

A device (20) for preventing or reducing the passage of air through the mouth (22). The device (20) comprises a top lip member (26) and a bottom lip member (28) having a space (34) therebetween. The space (34) is configured such that, in use, when the top and bottom lips (22T and 22B) of a patient are forced through the space (34), the top and bottom lip members (26 and 28) squeeze the top and bottom lips (22T and 22B) together thereby substantially sealing the mouth (22).



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## A Device for Preventing or Reducing the Passage of Air Through the Mouth

### Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a device and method for preventing or reducing the passage of air through the mouth. The invention has particular application  
5 in the fields of non-invasive nasal mechanical ventilation and nasal CPAP (continuous positive airway pressure) treatment.

### Background of the Invention

During non-invasive nasal mechanical ventilation, air or other breathable gas is supplied to a patient through a nose mask. The pressure of the supplied gas is varied  
10 during the breathing cycle. A pressure of around 4 to 20 cm H<sub>2</sub>O above atmospheric is generally used during expiration to splint open the upper airway and to improve gas exchange within the lungs. During inspiration, a pressure of around 0 to 40 cm H<sub>2</sub>O above the expiratory pressure is used to assist or replace the patient's own ventilatory efforts. Nasal CPAP, for example, for the treatment of obstructive sleep apnea,  
15 generally uses equal inspiratory and expiratory pressures.

A problem experienced by patients undergoing non invasive nasal mechanical ventilation or nasal CPAP treatment is that of air escaping (leaking) via the mouth. This leads to drying and dehydration of the nasal passages, reduction in the pressure of the treatment gas being delivered to the lungs, reduction in the amount of ventilatory  
20 assistance, and, where applicable, incorrect triggering or cycling of ventilatory assistance devices.

Hitherto, there have been several approaches to attempt to solve this problem. One such approach has been the use of a chin strap to hold the jaw of the patient in a closed position. However, air has still been able to leak through the lips and in  
25 extreme cases the air cause the lips to flap in a "raspberry" fashion.

A variation of this approach involved adding a thick layer of cloth over the lips of the patient. Any air passing through the patient's lips must be forced through the cloth thereby reducing leakage. The device is uncomfortable and still allows air to leak through the patient's mouth.

Another approach has been to use a resilient mask shaped to the contours of the "average" patient's face. The mask is held in position by a head strap. To deform the mask material to form a fluid tight seal, and to account for variations from the average face, the strap often has to be tightened to an uncomfortable degree which may  
5 lead to non-compliance. Figures 1 and 2 show a mask 10 of this type being held in place by a strap 12. The mask 10 seals against the face 14 of the patient around the mouth, and the head strap 12 forces the mask 10 against the face 14 in the direction of arrows 16 to press and thereby seal the mask 10 against the face 14.

A variation of the above arrangement involves replacing the resilient mask  
10 with a bubble or balloon-like membrane that is inflated by the gas being supplied to the patient. This mask conforms to the contours of the face more readily and thus allows the strap forces to be reduced.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved device and/or method for preventing or reducing the passage of air through the mouth, and in  
15 particular to provide such a device and method where the force of the head strap may be substantially lessened or even obviated.

#### Summary of the Invention

Accordingly, in a first aspect, the invention provides a device for preventing or reducing the passage of air through the mouth, the device comprising a top lip member  
20 and a bottom lip member having a space therebetween, whereby said space is configured such that, in use, when the top and bottom lips of a wearer are forced through the space they are squeezed against the top and bottom lip members respectively to thereby substantially seal the mouth.

In an embodiment, the device is preferably resilient and squeezes the lips  
25 together in a supero-inferior direction to substantially seal the mouth.

In another embodiment, the device is preferably formed from a relatively stiff material and the gas pressure in the mouth behind the lips forces them against the respective lip members and against each other to substantially seal the mouth.

Preferably, the top and bottom lip members engage or grip the top and bottom lips respectively when the device is in use.

In an embodiment, the top and bottom lip members are joined at at least one end. In another embodiment, the top and bottom lip members are joined at both ends  
5 thereby defining an aperture through which the lips are forced in use.

The device is desirably shaped to conform to the shape of the lips. When viewed from above, the device is curved or crescent shaped. When viewed from the front, the device is substantially oval.

The device can also desirably include a cover extending between the members.  
10 The cover provides a secondary seal for any air leaking past the lips. In a variation of this, the cover can include a vent to reduce the likelihood of pressure build up behind the cover in the event of minor or intermittent air leaks past the lips.

A preferred embodiment of the device includes a strap to assist in locating the device on the lips of the wearer.

15 In one form, the device is manufactured from a malleable material and is shaped to conform to the wearer's face. Alternatively or additionally, the device may include a malleable component embedded therein or attached thereto. In an embodiment, the malleable component can be a metal wire produced from, for example, aluminium, silver or steel.

20 In another form, the device is manufactured from a heat formable material and is heated, shaped to conform to the wearer's face and then allowed to cool and set. Alternatively or additionally, the device may include a heat formable component embedded therein or attached thereto. In an embodiment, the malleable component can be a plastics wire or ribbon.

25 The device is preferable manufactured from a silicone rubber, for example, Silastic 94-595-HC produced by Dow Corning Australia Pty Ltd.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

Preferred embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic side view of a prior art device;

5 Figure 2 is a partial enlarged view of the device shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a schematic cross-sectional side view of a device according to a first embodiment of the invention;

Figure 4 is a partial enlarged view of the device shown in Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a plan view of the device shown in Figure 3;

10 Figure 6 is a front view of the device shown in Figure 3;

Figure 7 is a cross-sectional side view of the device shown in Figure 3, along line 7-7 of Figure 6;

Figure 8 is a partial schematic side view of a device according to the second embodiment of the invention;

15 Figure 9 is a plan view of the device shown in Figure 8;

Figure 10 is a front view of the device shown in Figure 8;

Figure 11 is a cross-sectional side view of the device shown in Figure 8, along line 11-11 of Figure 10;

20 Figure 12 is a partial schematic side view of a device according to the third embodiment of the invention;

Figure 13 is a plan view of the device shown in Figure 12;

Figure 14 is a front view of the device shown in Figure 12;

Figure 15 is a cross-sectional side view of the device shown in Figure 12, along line 15-15 of Figure 14;

25 Figure 16 is a plan view of a device according to a fourth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 17 is a front view of the device shown in Figure 16;

Figure 18 is a cross-sectional side view of the device shown in Figure 16, along line 18-18 of Figure 17;

Figure 19 is a plan view of a device according to a fifth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 20 is a front view of the device shown in Figure 19;

Figure 21 is a cross-sectional side view of the device shown in Figure 19,  
5 along line 21-21 of Figure 19;

Figure 22 is a plan view of a device according to a sixth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 23 is a front view of the device shown in Figure 22;

Figure 24 is a cross-sectional side view of the device shown in Figure 22,  
10 along line 24-24 of Figure 22;

Figure 25 is a plan view of a device according to a seventh embodiment of the invention;

Figure 26 is a front view of the device shown in Figure 25; and

Figure 27 is a cross-sectional side view of the device shown in Figure 25,  
15 along line 27-27 of Figure 25.

#### **Description of the Preferred Embodiments**

Referring to Figures 3 to 7, there is shown a first embodiment of a device 20 for preventing or reducing the passage of air through the mouth 22 of a wearer's head 24.

20 The mouth includes a top lip 22T and a bottom lip 22B. The device 20 includes a top lip member 26 and a bottom lip member 28 which are formed from a resilient material. The resilient material can be, for example, a plastics material or a metal coated by a plastics material. As best shown in Figure 6, the members are joined at ends 30 and 32 to define a space or aperture 34 therebetween.

25 When viewed from above (see Figure 5) the device is curved in the general shape of the lips 22T and 22B. Hooks 36 are also provided adjacent the ends 30 and 32 of the device 20 to allow it to be attached to a strap 38.

To install the device 20, the lips 22T and 22B are pursed together and squeezed through the aperture 34. When the lips have been squeezed through the



aperture 34 in this way the resilient top and bottom lip members 26 and 28 apply a compressive force to the lips 22T and 22B respectively, as indicated by arrows 40, to squeeze the lips together and thereby substantially seal the mouth.

The region 42 adjacent where the top and bottom lip members 26 and 28 abut the lips 22T and 22B are compressed slightly and the regions 44 that are forced through the device expand to a slightly bulbous configuration as shown. This bulbous configuration assists in retaining the device 20 in place.

The strap 38 is also used to retain the device in place and particularly to ensure the device is not dislodged during movement whilst the wearer is asleep. However, it is important to note that the strap does not necessarily have to apply a sealing force against the face or mouth.

The upper and lower lips 22T and 22B are squeezed together in the direction indicated by arrows 40 in the supero-inferior (top-to-bottom) direction. This causes frictional forces to arise between the lips themselves and also between each lip and its respective lip member which primarily retains the device in place.

Referring to Figure 7, the width A of the aperture 34 is determined so as to compress the lips 22T and 22B together in a sealing manner without discomfort. The width of the device 20 is determined such that the ends 30 and 32 of the device 20 lie against the skin 10 or 20 mm to the left and right sides of the mouth 20 in the postero-lateral direction.

Figures 8 to 11 show a second embodiment of the invention in which like reference numerals will be used to indicate like features. This second embodiment includes a cover 50 sealing the outermost edge of the aperture between the top and bottom lip members 26 and 28. Thus, in this embodiment, any leakage of air past the lips that does occur is prevented from escaping to atmosphere by the seal 50. It should be noted that the primary sealing of the device 20 is due to the compressive force of the lip members 26 and 28 indicated by arrows 40. The forces in the direction of arrows 52 produced by the head strap generally only serve to retain the device in place. However, if necessary, the supero-inferior seal of the device according to the invention



can be supplemented by the antero-posterior seal provided by the regions 54 of the top and bottom lip members 26 and 28 abutting the face adjacent the mouth 22 by tightening the strap 38, in which case the forces in the direction of the arrows 52 become larger to provide the antero-posterior seal.

5        Figures 12 to 15 show a third embodiment of the invention in which like reference numerals will be used to indicate like features. This third embodiment is a variation of the second embodiment and includes a high impedance vent 60 in the seal so that any small leaks past the supero-inferior seal of the lips do not cause a pressure build up behind the seal which might otherwise tend to dislodge the device 20. Also, in  
10    the event of a more severe failure of the supero-inferior seal, the antero-posterior seal, if utilized by tightening the straps, will provide an additional barrier to leak so that the leak is controlled to at most that which can pass through the vent 60.

      Figures 16 to 18 show a fourth embodiment of the invention. Like reference numerals will again be used to indicate like features. In this embodiment, the device 20  
15    includes a ribbon-like component 70 attached thereto. The component 70 is resilient and is bent or formed so as to be concave when viewed from the wearer to more closely conform the device 20 to the wearer's face. Metals such as aluminium, silver or steel are suitable for producing a resilient malleable component 70. Plastics are best suited for producing a resilient heat formable component 70.

20        The component 70 also allows the width A of the aperture 34 between the top and bottom lip members 26 and 28 to be set at a predetermined fixed distance so as to provide a consistent lip sealing force. The component 70 can also include a vent 60 as described in relation to the third embodiment.

      Figures 19 to 21 and 22 to 24 show fifth and sixth embodiments of the present  
25    invention respectively which are similar to the first embodiment. In these embodiments, malleable or heat formable components 72 and 74 are moulded within the top and bottom lip members 26 and 28.

      In the fifth embodiment, the components 72 are of circular cross section and in the sixth embodiment the components 74 are of flat ribbon-like cross section. The

components 72 and 74 can be produced from the materials described in relation to the component 70 of the fourth embodiment.

Figures 25 to 27 show a seventh embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, the device 20 includes two substantially rigid steel wires 76 and 78 of 2 mm diameter embedded in the top and bottom lip members 26 and 28 respectively. The wires 76 and 78 are brass soldered together at ends 80 to join them together and form a loop. Two brass members 81 having external mushroom-shaped heads 82 are also soldered to the ends 80 to allow connection of the device 20 to a head strap (not shown) to assist in retaining the device 20 adjacent the lips of the wearer. The device 20 is positioned against the wearer's lip 22T and 22B by the neck strap which applies a small force to locate the device only. The gas pressure in the wearer's mouth 22 squeezes the lips 22T and 22B against the top and bottom lip members 26 and 28 respectively and against themselves to substantially seal the mouth.

The seventh embodiment can be produced by suspending the assembled loop of the wires 76 and 78 and the members 81 within an aluminium mould and then injecting the mould under pressure with liquid silicone rubber, such as the Silastic 94-595-HC previously described. The mould is then baked for about an hour at 180 degrees Celsius to cure the rubber. The other embodiments can be produced in a similar manner.

The seal between the lips and the device can be improved by providing extra grip between the lips and the contact surface of the lip members for example by making or coating the lip members with a material having a high co-efficient of friction or a non-toxic releasable adhesive, or by providing longitudinal grooves in the contact surfaces of the top and bottom lip members 26 and 28.

All of the above embodiments are preferably manufactured from Silastic 94-595-HC produced by Dow Corning Australia Pty Ltd.

#### Industrial Applicability

The device according to the present invention provides advantages over those of the prior art. In particular, as the lips are sealed against each other by the supero-

inferior compressive force, and because the compressive force producing the seal is supplied by the device gripping the lips, the device does not require a high force on the head strap to retain the device in place, thereby increasing the comfort of the wearer. Secondly, small movements of the head which may result in a temporary loosening or  
5 tightening of the head strap do not adversely effect the seal of the device compared to prior art devices. Thirdly, as the device tends to grip the lips and does not rely on a head strap it is less likely to be dislodged.

Moreover, the present invention provides a high degree of safety because a negligible restraining force is required to produce a seal. As a result, the wearer may  
10 easily break the seal to talk, cough or breathe through the mouth should the need arise. This is especially advantageous should the wearer's nasal airways become blocked or if the device delivering the gas supply to the wearer malfunctions.

Although the invention has been described with reference to specific examples, it would be understood by those skilled in the art that the invention is not limited to  
15 these particular examples and may be embodied in many other forms.

## CLAIMS

1. A device for preventing or reducing the passage of air through the mouth, the device comprising a top lip member and a bottom lip member having a space therebetween, whereby said space is configured such that, in use, when the top and bottom lips of a patient are forced through the space, the top and bottom lips of a wearer are squeezed against the top and bottom lip members respectively to thereby substantially seal the mouth.
2. The device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the device is resilient and said top and bottom lip members squeeze the lips together in a supero-inferior direction.
3. The device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the device is formed from a relatively stiff material and the gas pressure in the mouth forces the lips against the respective lip members and against themselves.
4. The device as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the top and bottom lip members engage or grip the top and bottom lips respectively when the device is in use.
5. The device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the top and bottom lip members are joined at at least one end.
6. The device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the top and bottom lip members are joined at both ends thereby defining an aperture through which the lips are forced in use.
7. The device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the device is shaped to conform to the shape of the lips.
8. The device as claimed in claim 7, wherein, when viewed from above, the device is curved or crescent shaped.
9. The device as claimed in claim 7 or 8, wherein, when viewed from the front, the device is substantially oval.

10. The device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the top and bottom lip members each include malleable or heat formable components therein.

11. The device as claimed in claim 10, wherein the components are joined  
5 at their adjacent ends to form a loop.

12. The device as claimed in claim 10 or 11, wherein the components have a circular cross section.

13. The device as claimed in claim 10 or 11, wherein the components have a flat ribbon-like cross section.

10 14. The device as claimed in any one of the claims 10 to 13, wherein the components are produced from metal.

15. The device as claimed in claim 14, wherein the components are aluminium, silver or steel.

16. The device as claimed in any one of the claims 10 to 13, wherein the  
15 components are produced from plastics material.

17. The device as claimed in any one of the claims 1 to 9, wherein the device includes a cover extending between the top and bottom lip members.

18. The device as claimed in claim 17, wherein the cover is formed from a malleable or heat formable material.

20 19. The device as claimed in any one of the claims 17, wherein the cover is produced from metal.

20. The device as claimed in claim 19, wherein the cover is produced from aluminium, silver or steel.

21. The device as claimed in claim 18, wherein the cover is produced  
25 from plastics material.

22. The device as claimed in any one of claims 17 to 21, wherein the cover includes a vent.

23. The device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the device includes a head strap attached to the ends of the device to assist in locating the device on the lips of the wearer.

24. The device as claimed in claim 23, wherein the device includes  
5 external projections at each end thereof to facilitate attachment of the strap.

25. The device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the lip members are produced from or coated with a material having the high co-efficient of friction

26. The device as claimed in any one of the claims 1 to 24, wherein the  
10 lip members are coated with a non-toxic releasable adhesive.

27. The device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein longitudinal grooves are provided in the contact surfaces of the lip members.

28. The device as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the lip members silicone rubber.

15 29. The device as claimed in claim 28, wherein the lip members are Silastic 94-595-HC produced by Dow Corning Australia Pty Ltd.



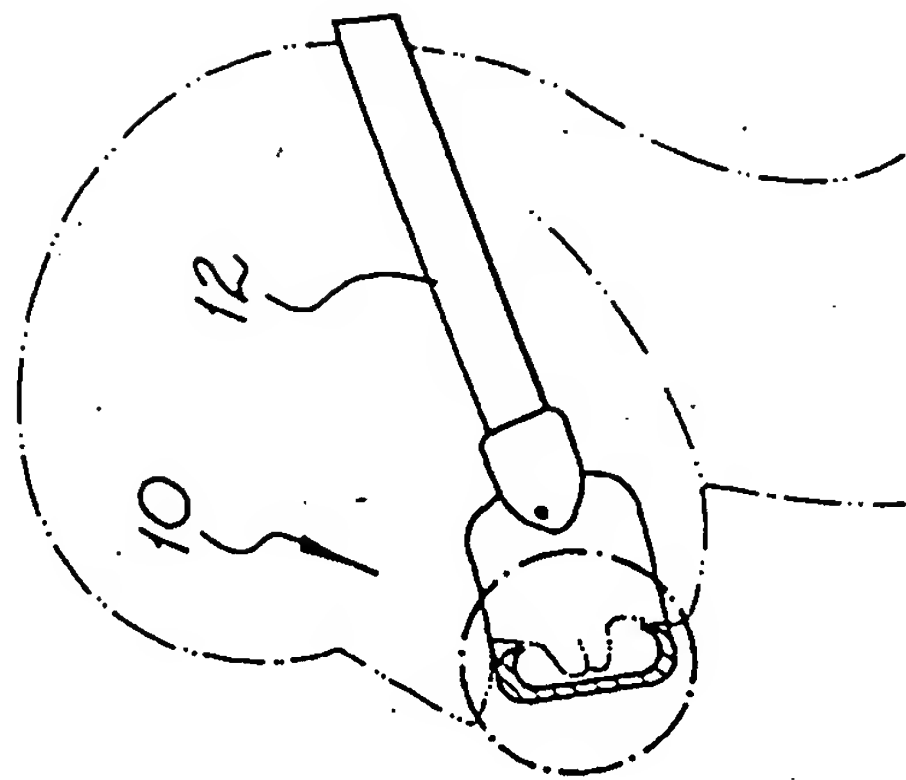


FIG. 1  
PRIOR ART

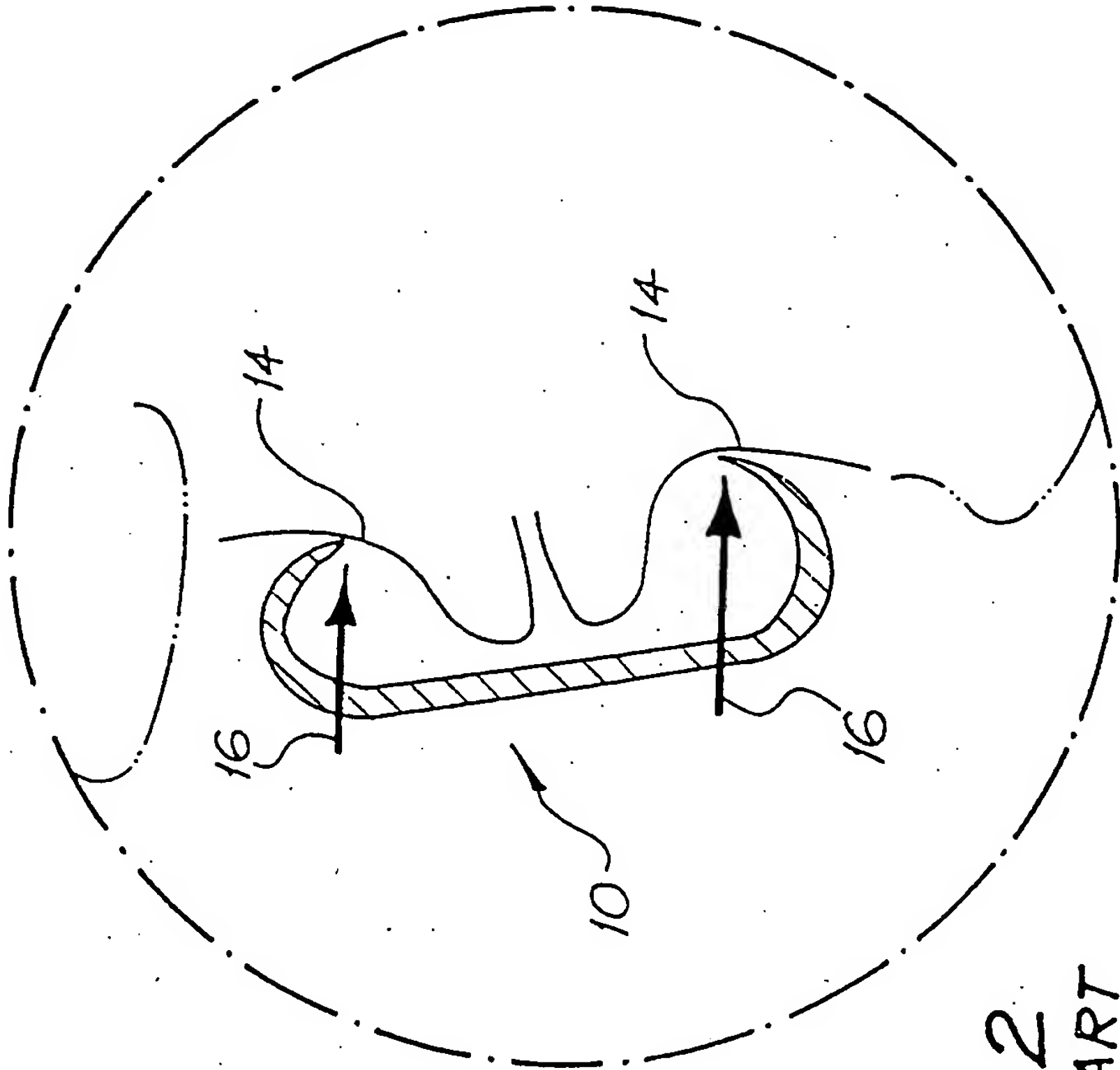


FIG. 2  
PRIOR ART

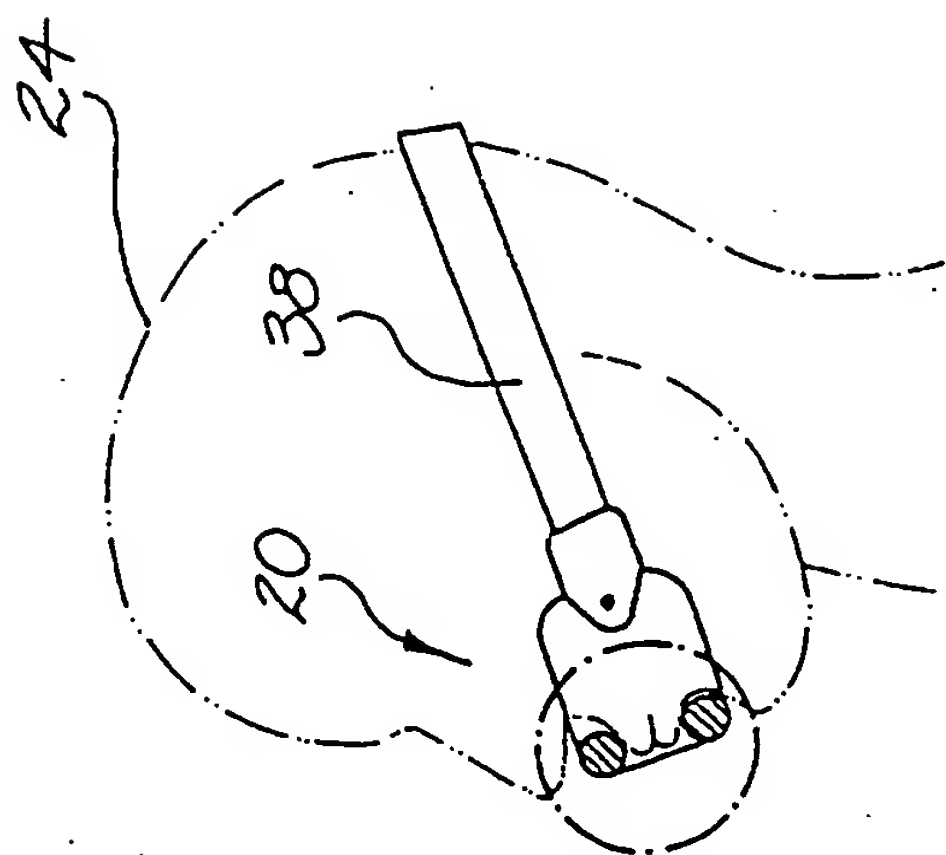


FIG. 3

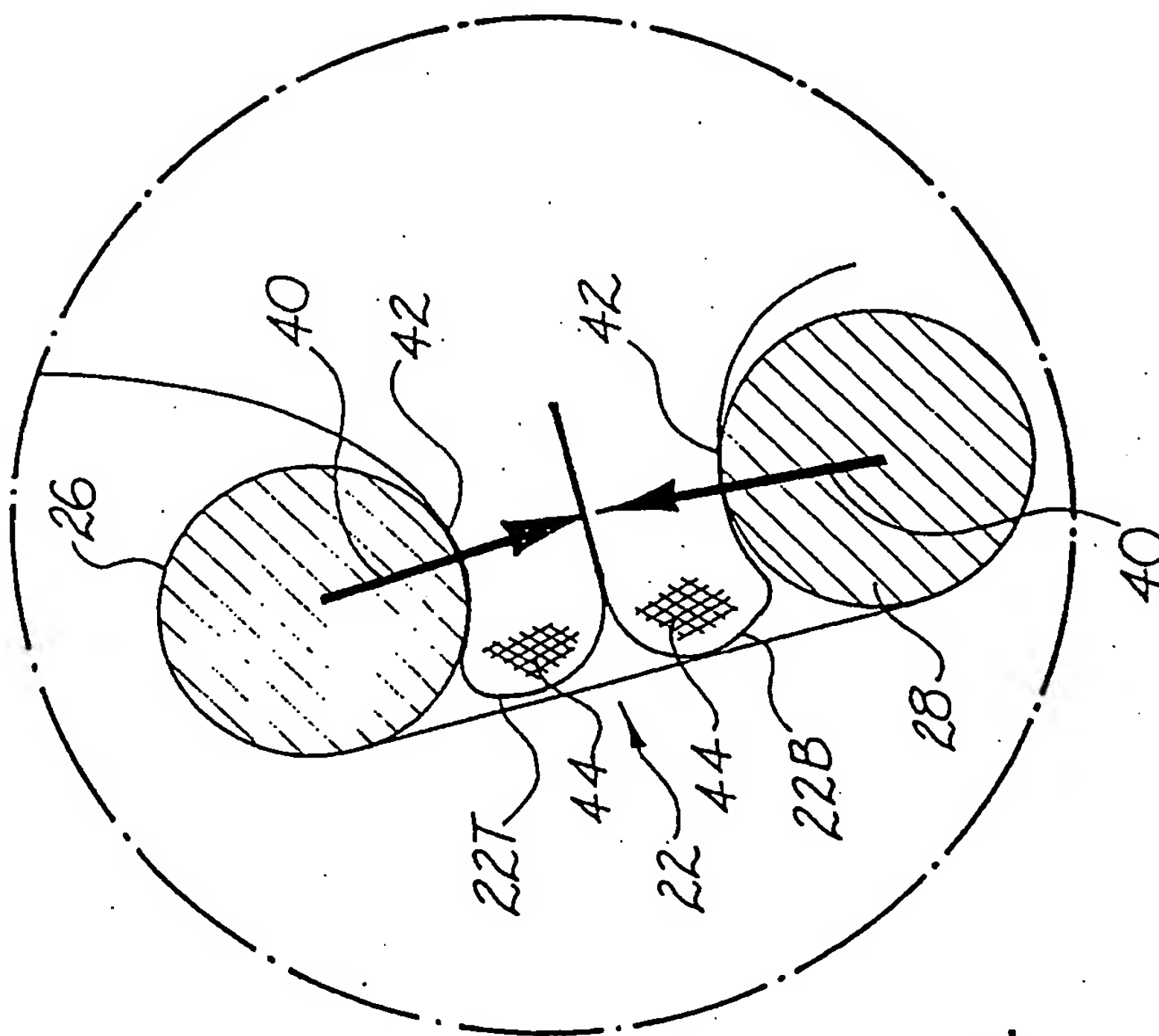


FIG. 4

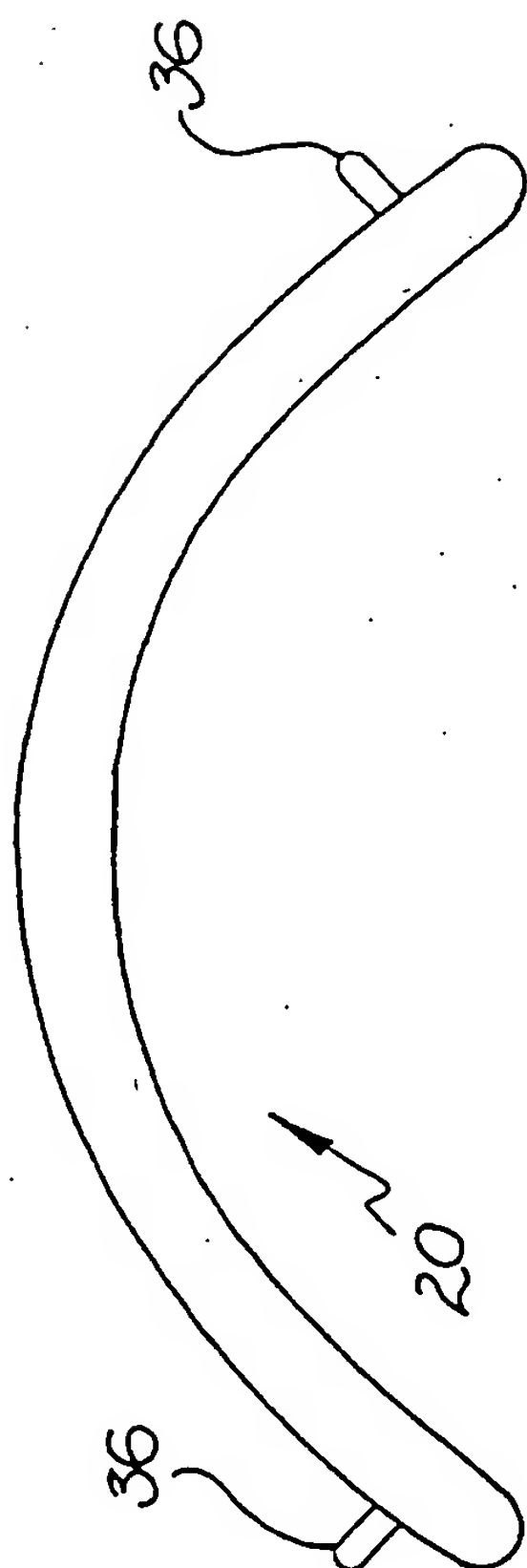


FIG. 5

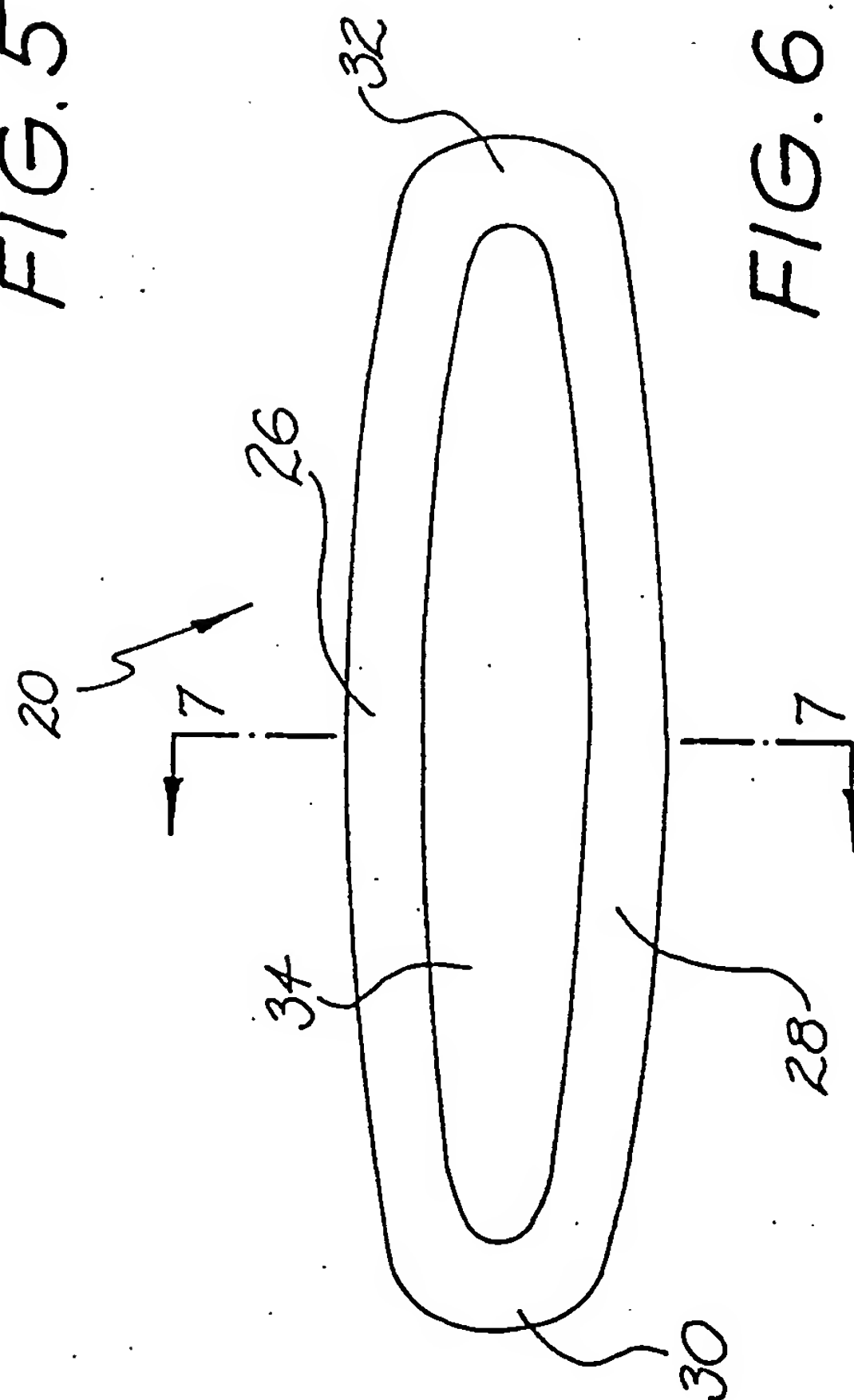


FIG. 6

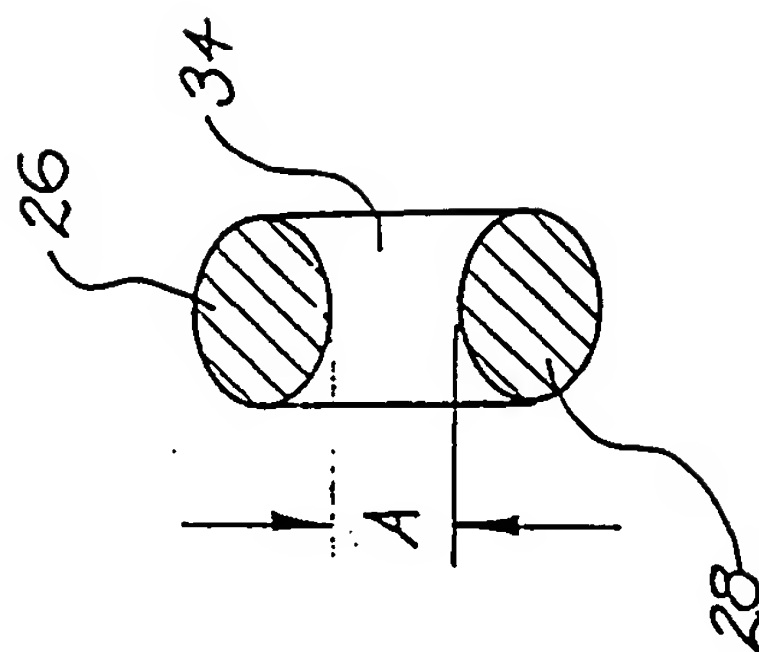


FIG. 7

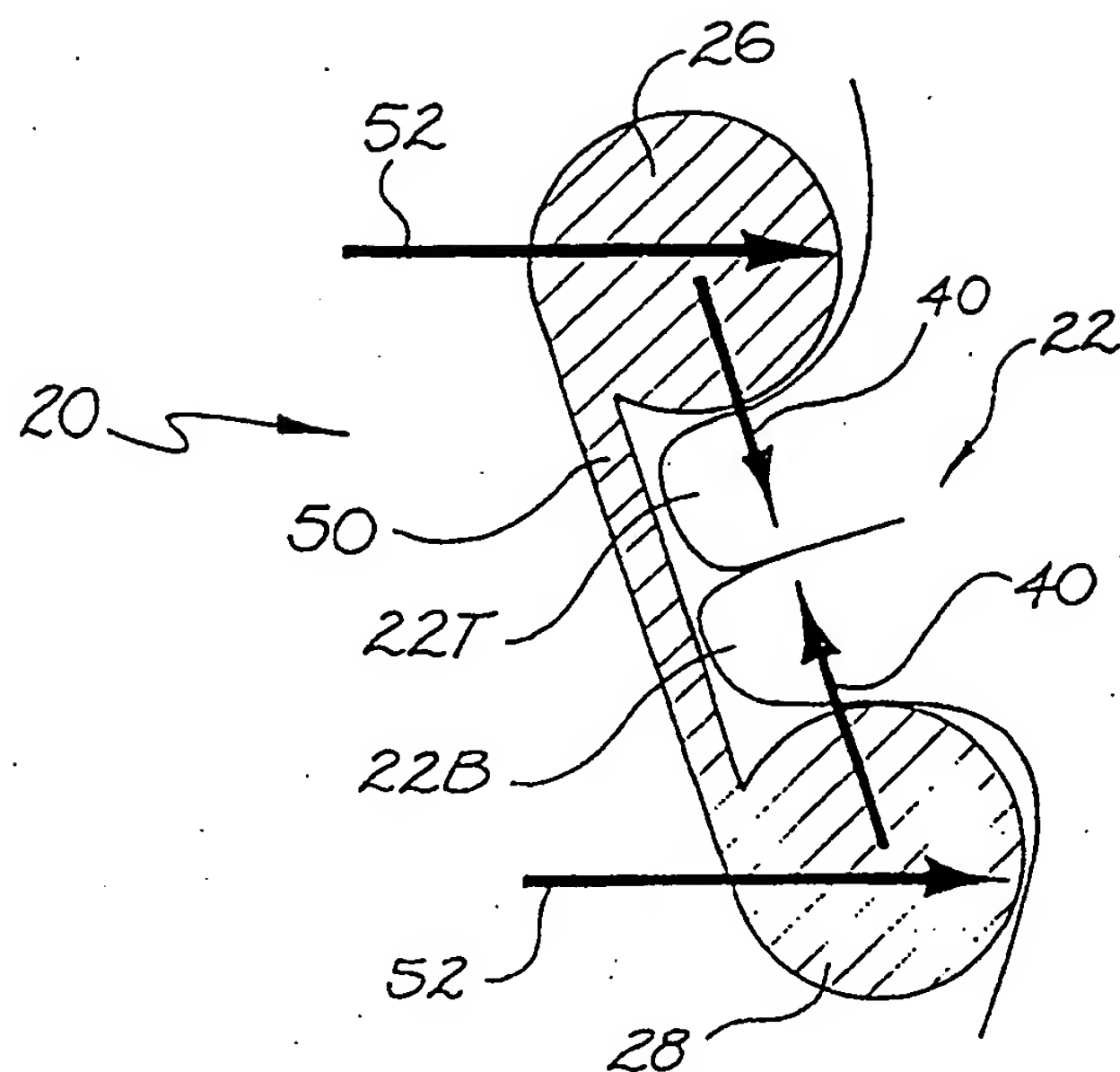


FIG. 8

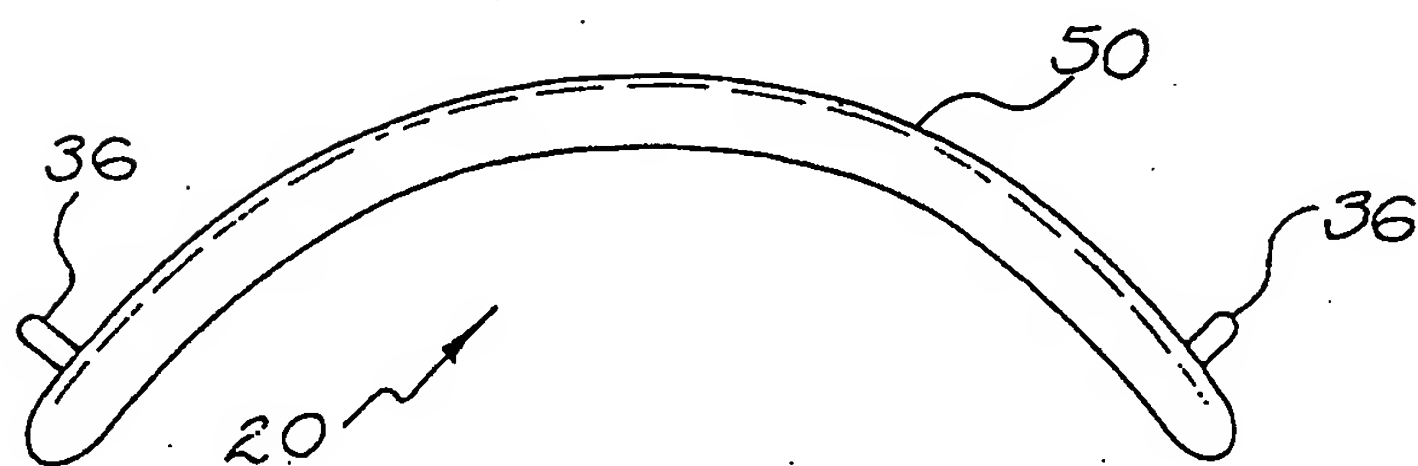


FIG. 9

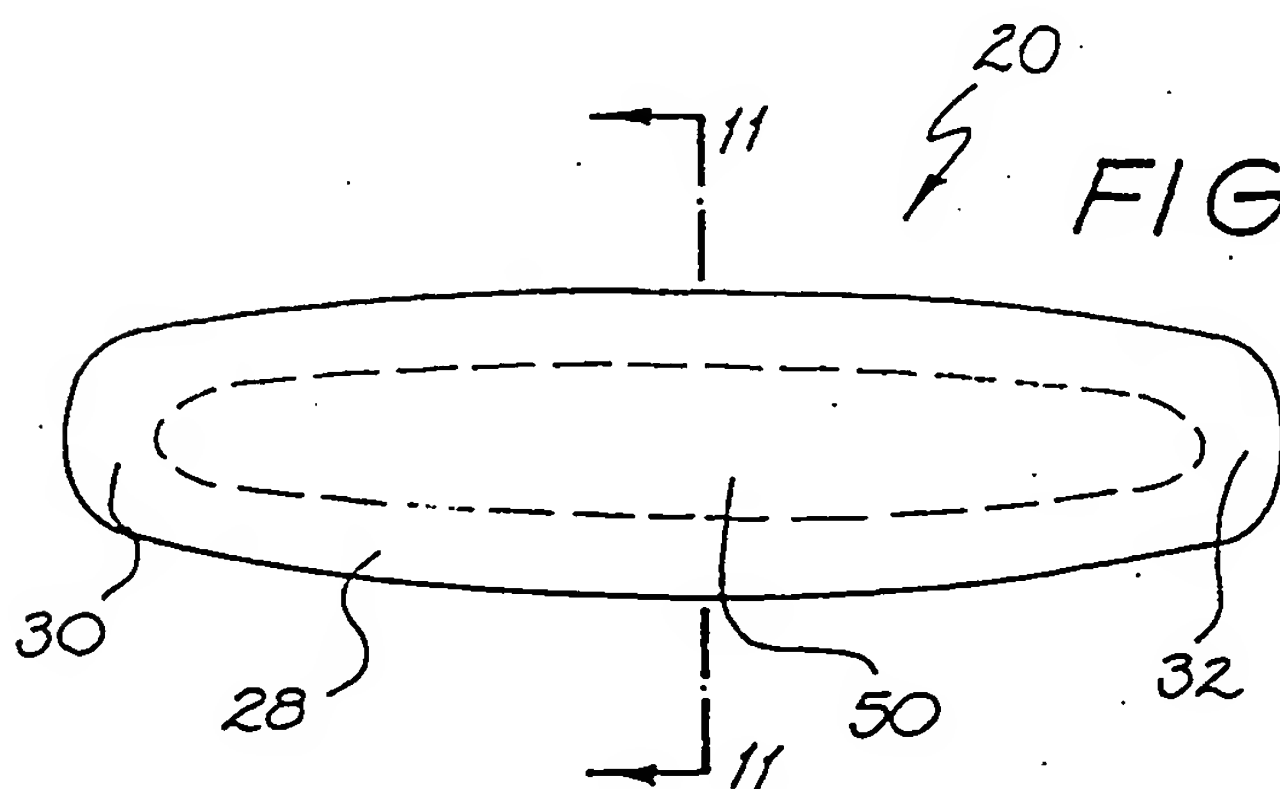


FIG. 10

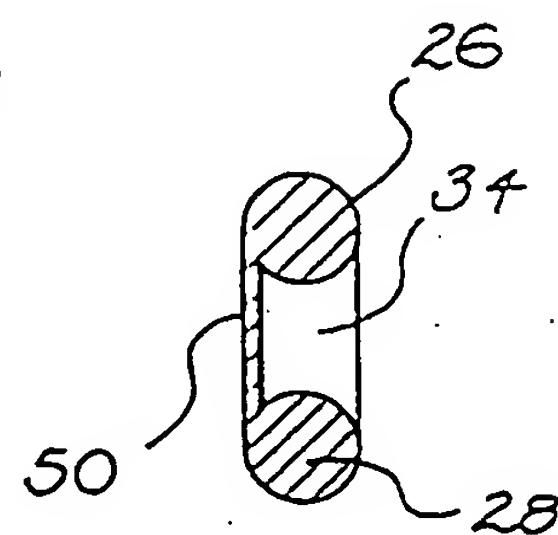


FIG. 11

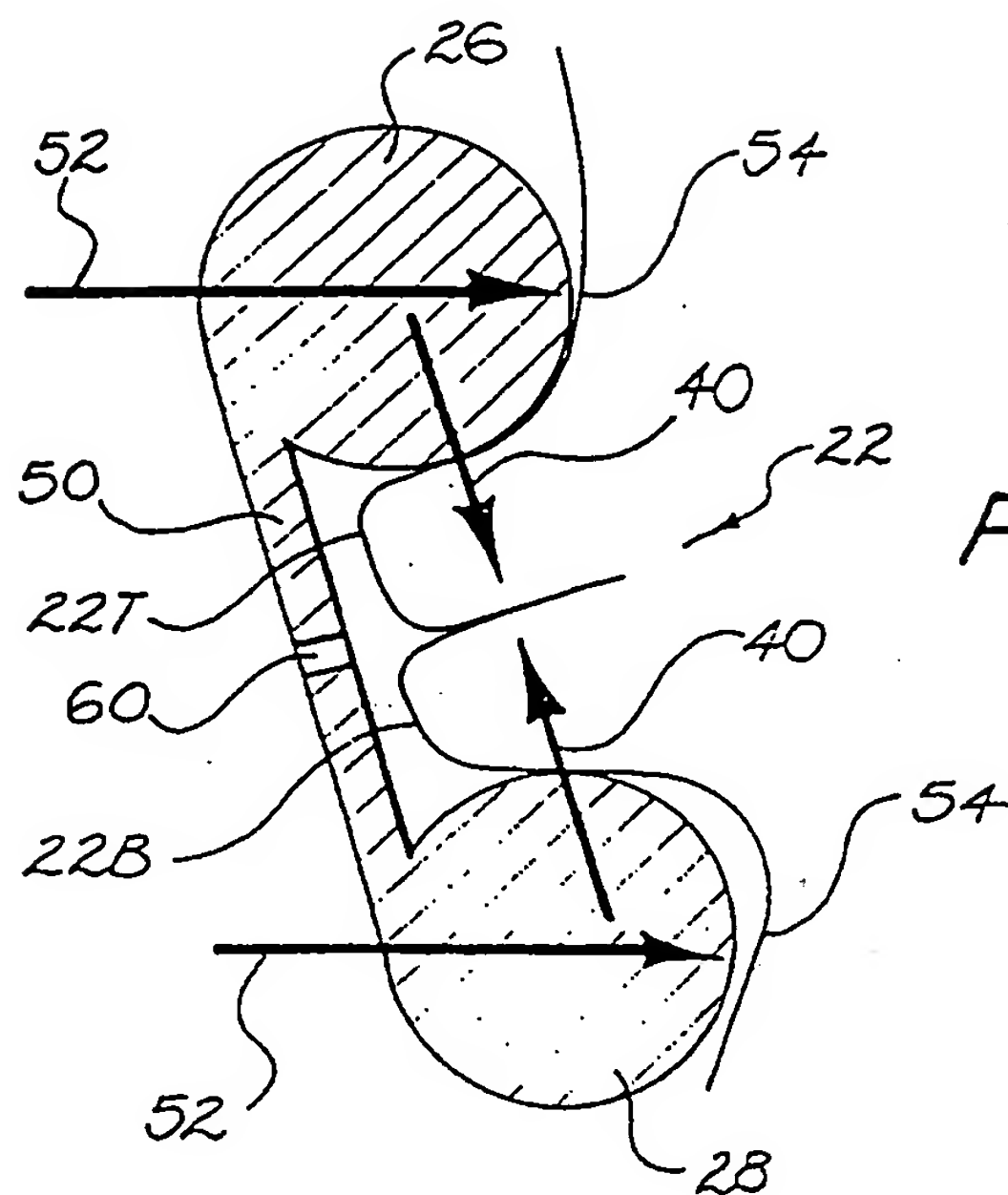


FIG. 12

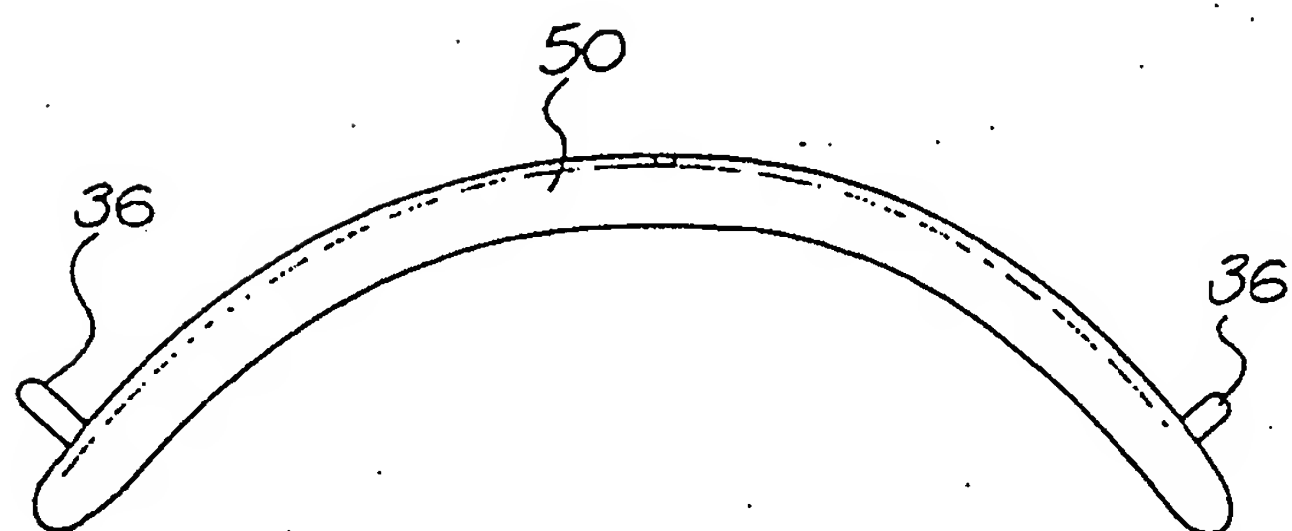


FIG. 13

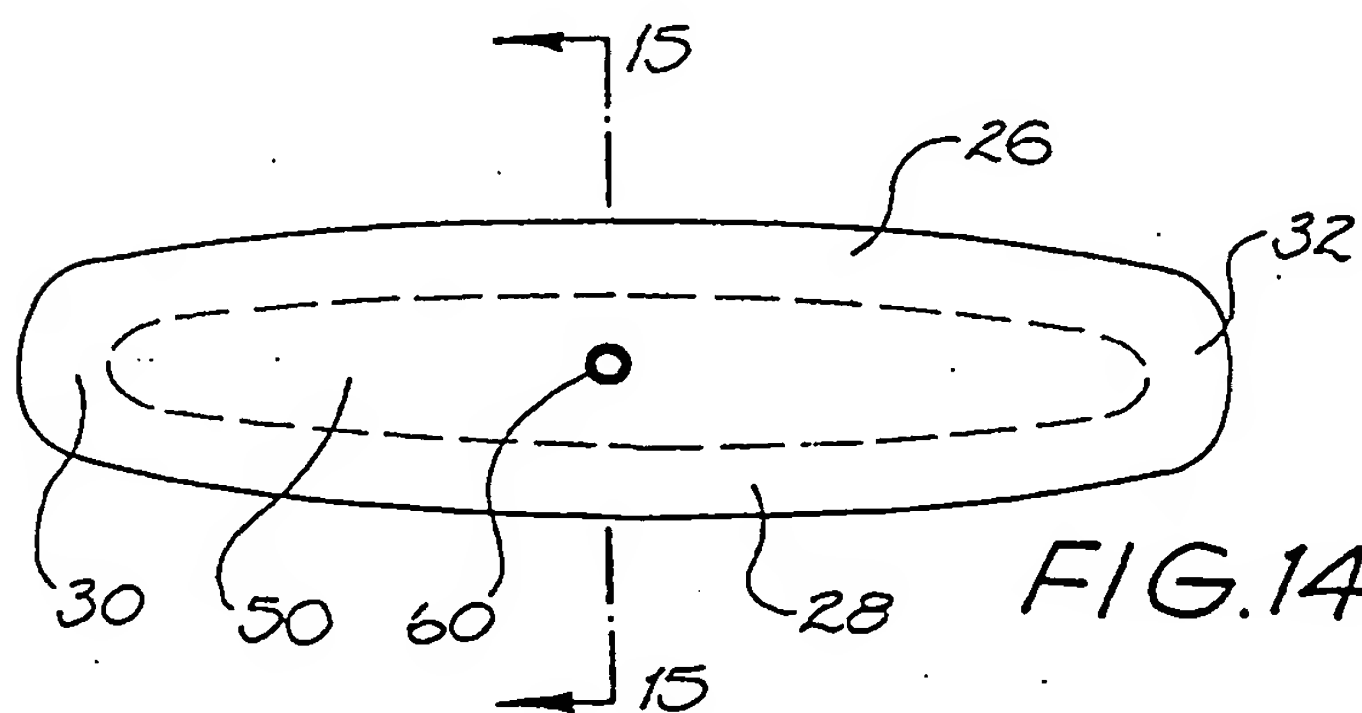


FIG. 14

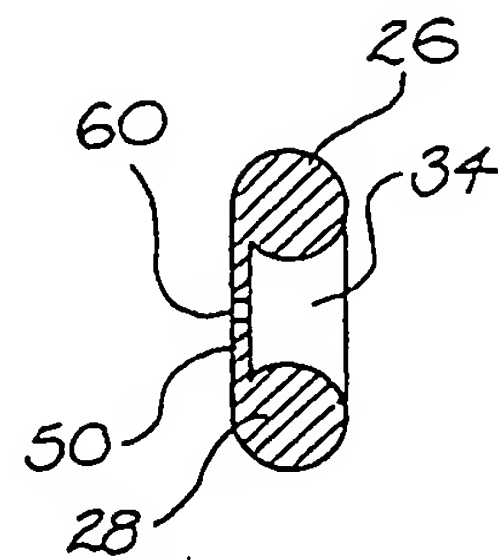


FIG. 15

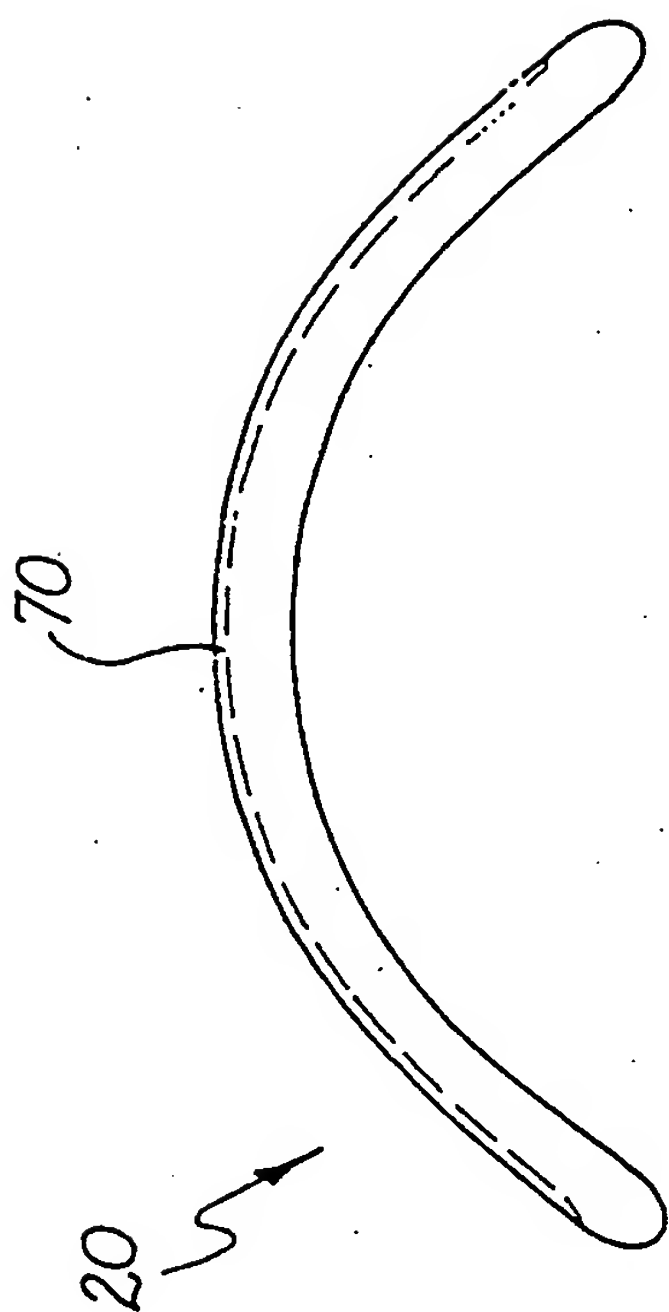


FIG. 16

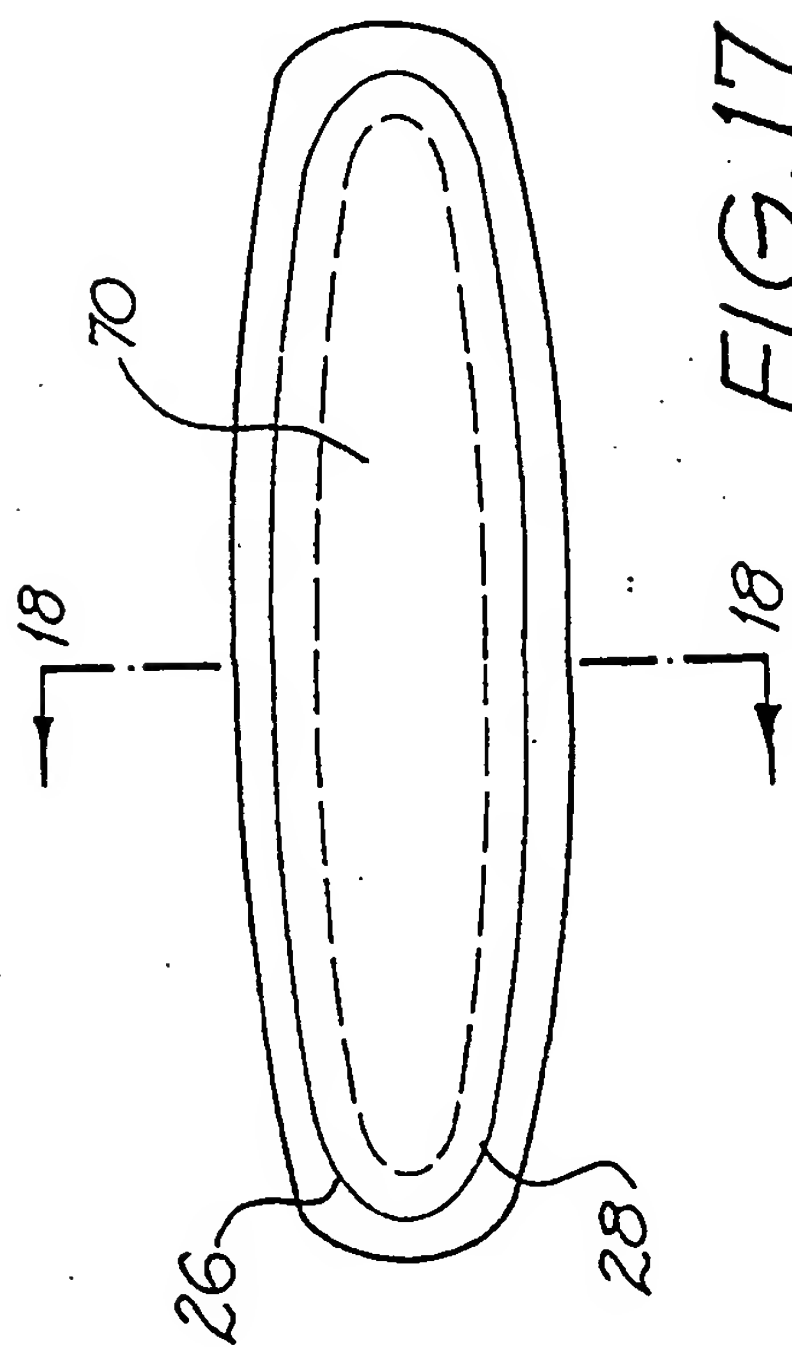


FIG. 17

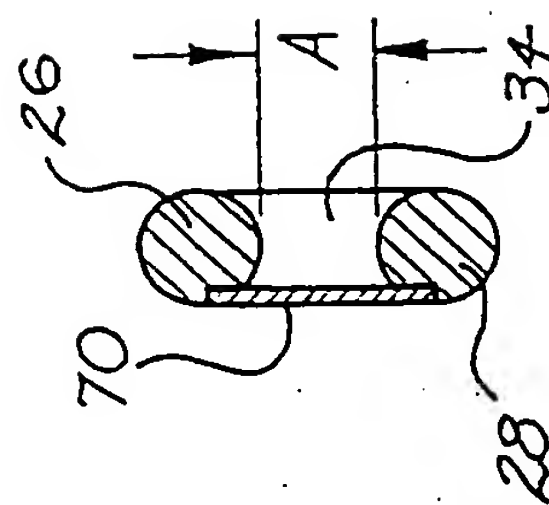


FIG. 18



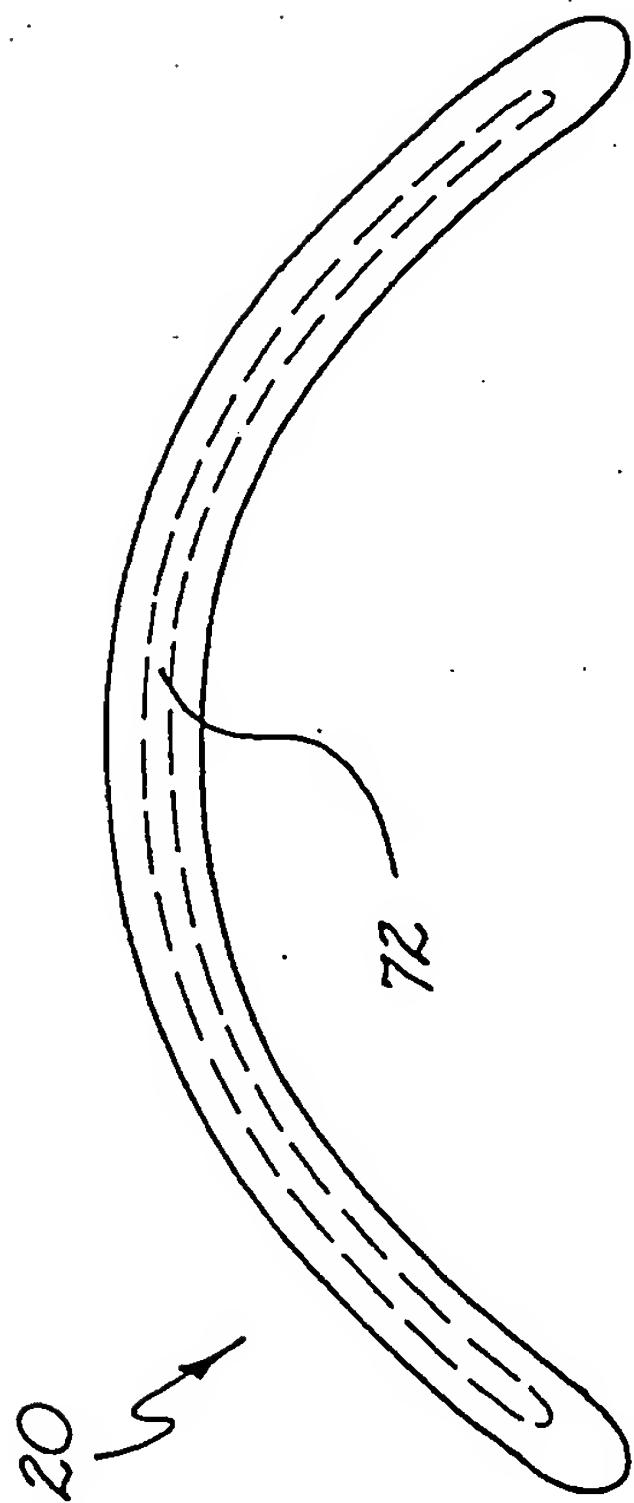


FIG. 19

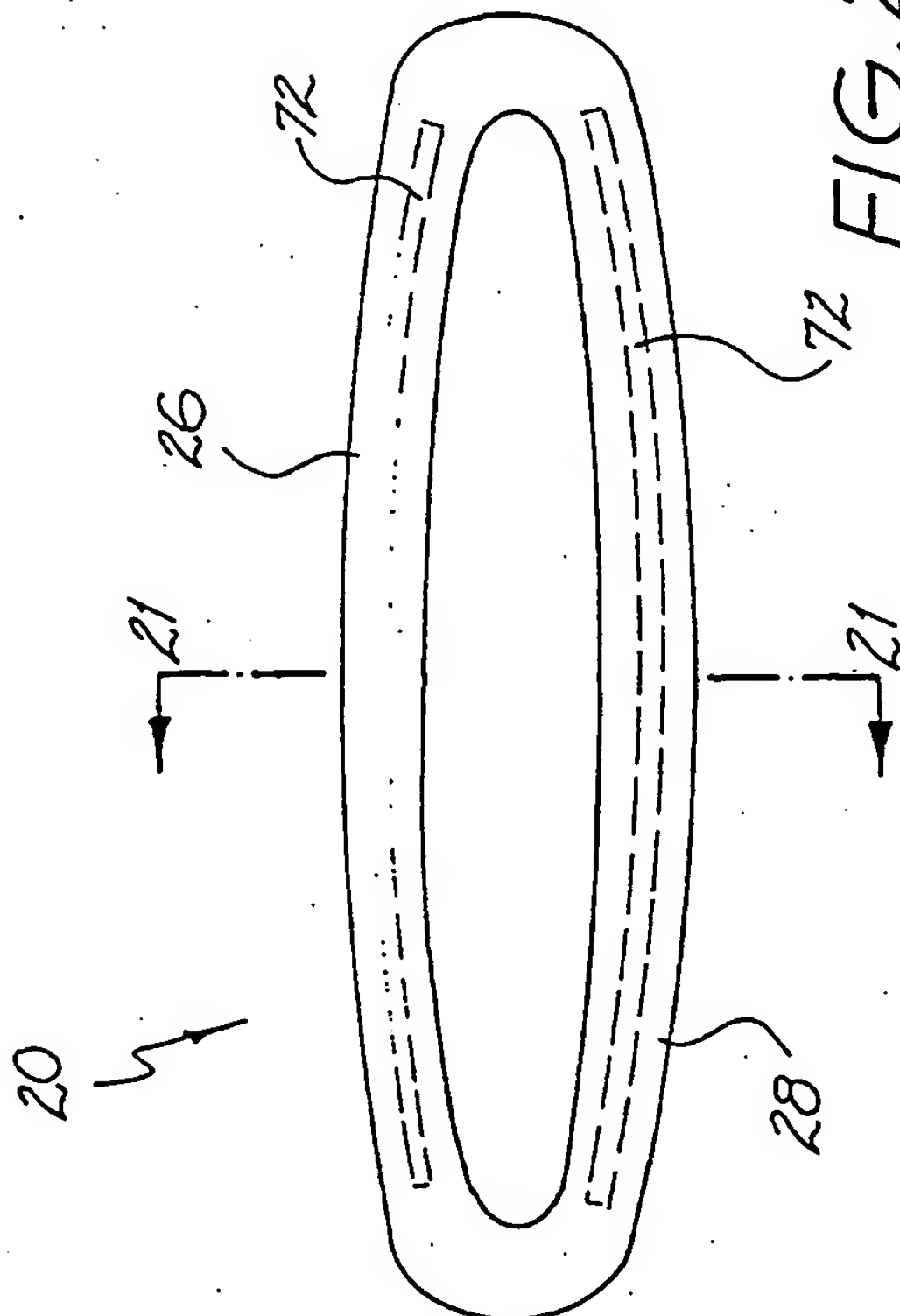


FIG. 20

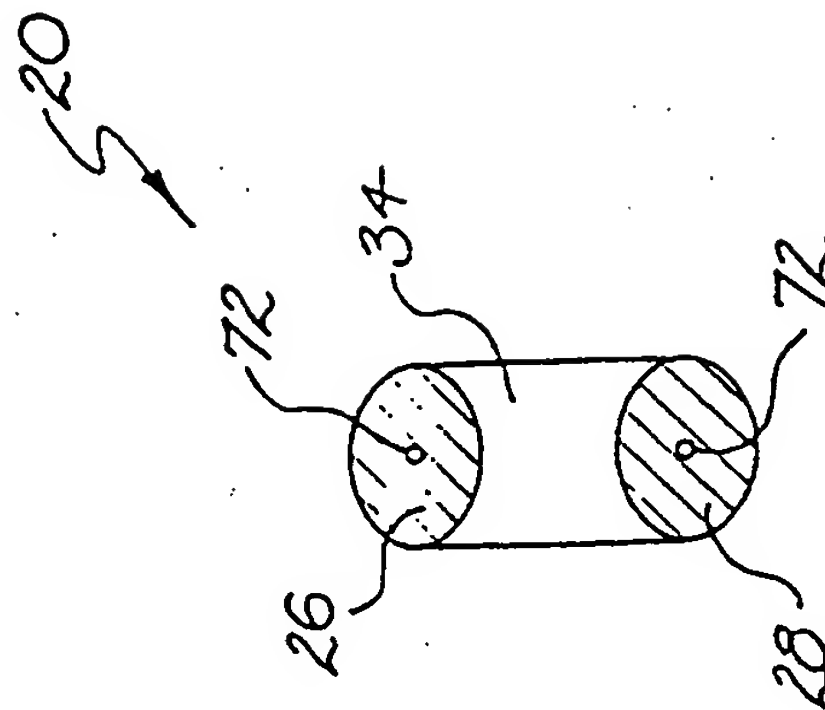


FIG. 21

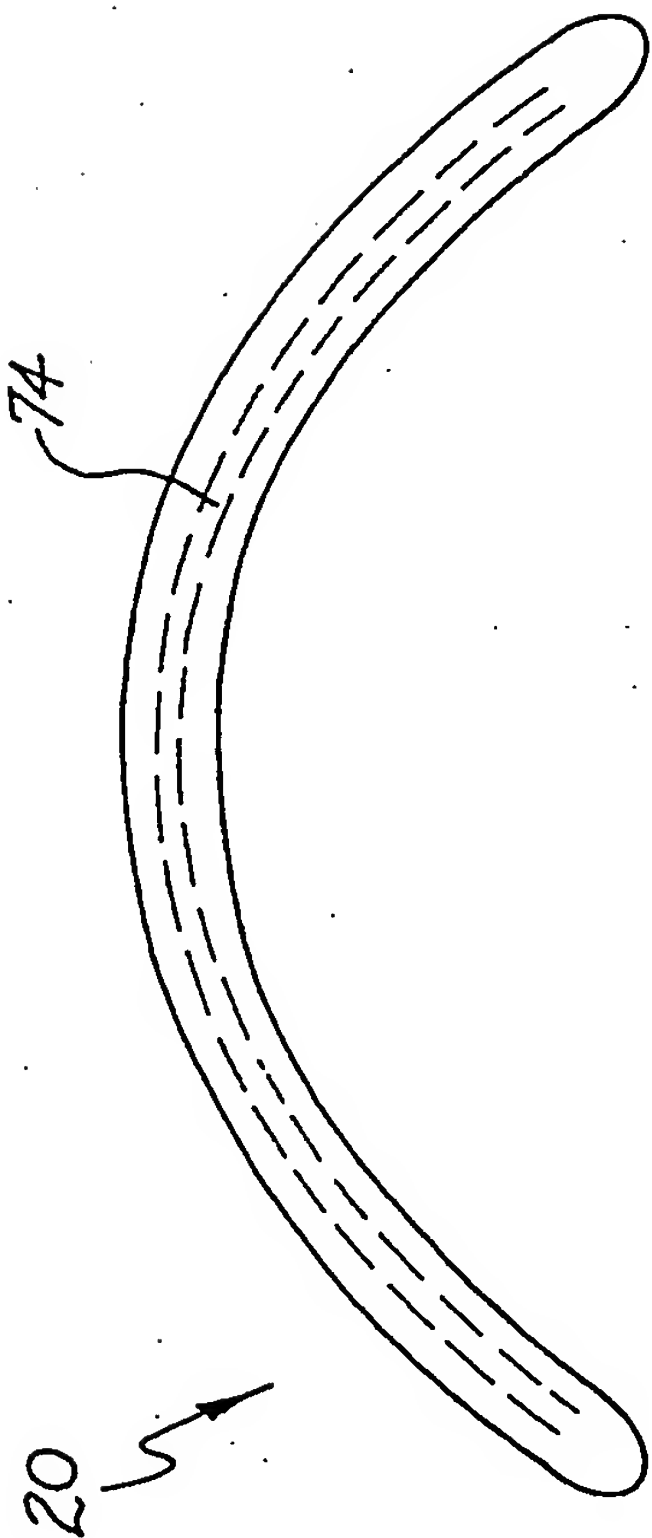


FIG. 22

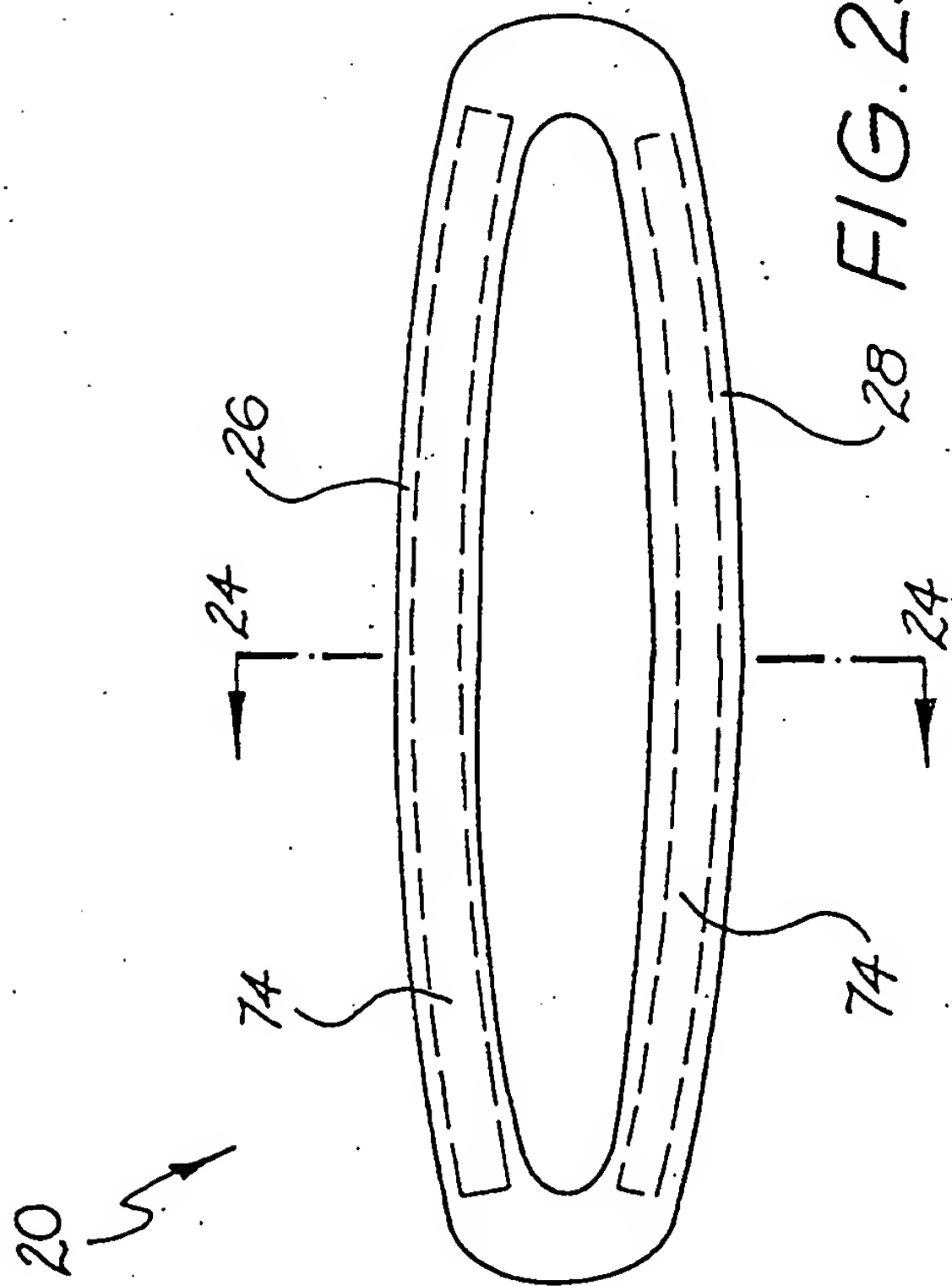


FIG. 23

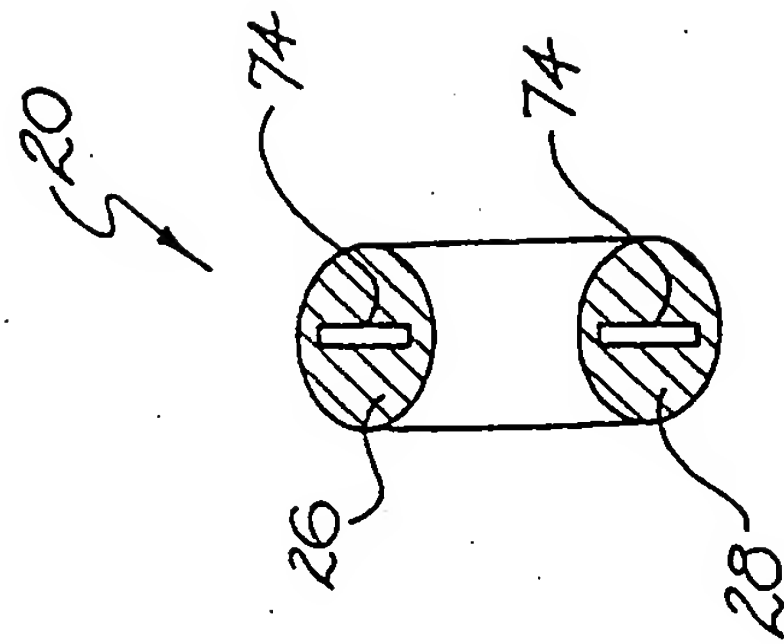
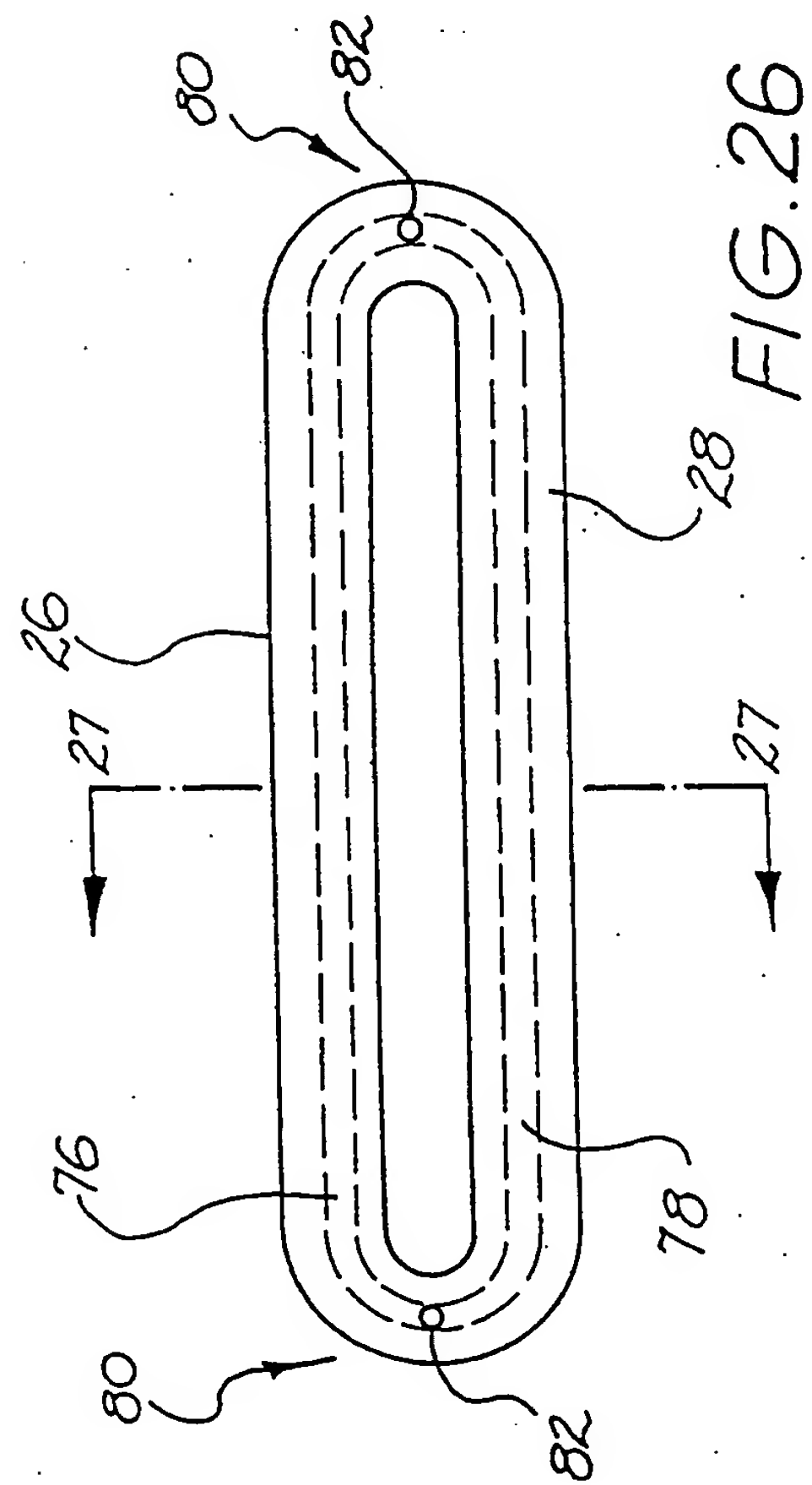
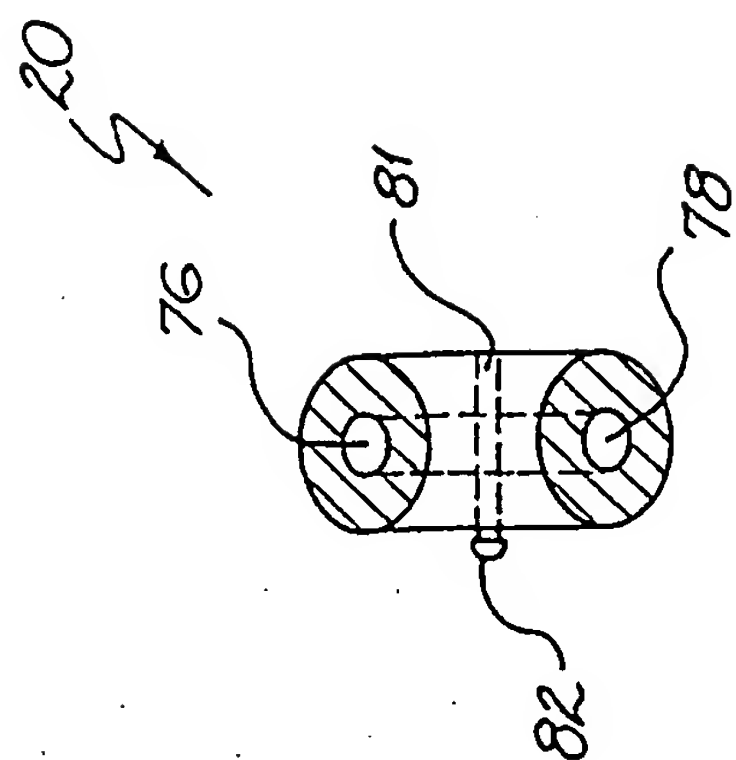
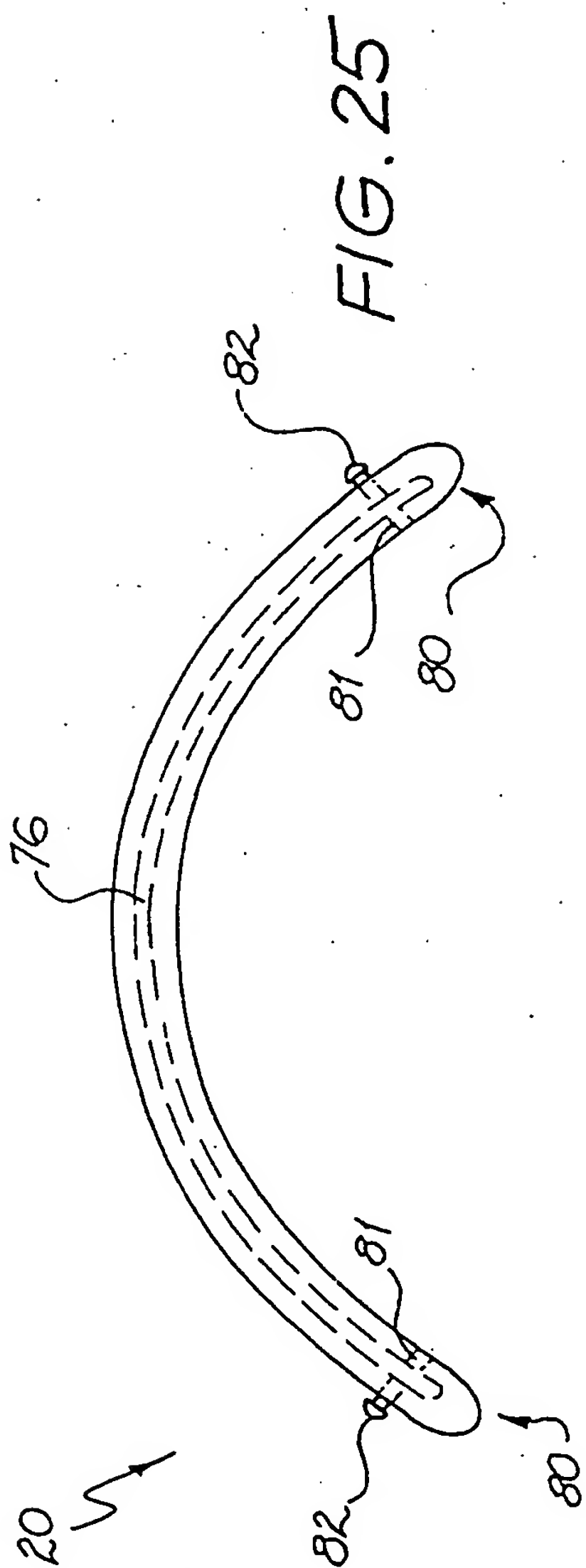


FIG. 24



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.  
PCT/AU 97/00860

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

Int Cl<sup>6</sup>: A61M 16/00; A61F 5/56

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC: A61M 16/00; A61F 5/56

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
AU IPC: as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)  
WPAT and JAPIO + keywords (A61M 16/-, A61F 5/-, mouth:, lip#, close#, clamp#, squeez:, press:, shut:, air:, breath:, CPAP, ventilat:, respirat:)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	DE 459104 A (JANKE, Hans) 26 April 1928 Figure 1	
A	FR 2574657 A (GOURDON, J L) 20 June 1986 Figure 2	
A	DE 3539073 A (POLLAK, Walter) 14 May 1987 Figure 1	
A	WO 94/20051 A1 (KELLER, Peter William) 15 September 1994 Figure 2	

☐ Further documents are listed in the  
continuation of Box C

☒ See patent family annex

* Special categories of cited documents:	
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search  
20 January 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report  
**05 FEB 1998**

Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU  
AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION  
PO BOX 200  
WODEN ACT 2606  
AUSTRALIA Facsimile No.: (02) 6285 3929

Authorized officer  
**GEOFF SADLIER**  
Telephone No.: (02) 6283 2114

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

## Information on patent family members

International Application No.

PCT/AU 97/00860

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member	
FR	2574657	NONE	
DE	3539073	NONE	
WO	94/20051	AU	62554/94
			END OF ANNEX